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King meets Solarz

AMMAN (R) — His Majesty King Hussein met U.S. Congressman Stephen Solarz, a specialist on foreign affairs, Monday for talks on the Gulf crisis including the landing of American troops in Saudi Arabia, a government source said. He gave no further details and U.S. embassy officials were not immediately available for comment. Solarz, a senior member of the House of Representatives foreign relations committee, is on an extended tour of the Middle East during the August congressional recess. He has scrapped the Baghdad stop of his trip and will instead visit Saudi Arabia.

Envoy to U.N. appointed

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal decree was issued Monday endorsing the appointment of Sharif Fawaz Sharaf as Jordan's permanent representative at the United Nations headquarters in Geneva.

Opposition backs Tunis stand

TUNIS (R) — Political opponents of Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali have strongly supported his condemnation of foreign intervention in the Gulf crisis. Opposition parties, trade union and professional groups say he reflected the feelings of Tunisians and Arabs in general by denouncing threats against Iraq. Ahmad Mestiri, a leading opposition figure who broke off contact with Ben Ali last year, said he telephoned him to express his complete support. Other opposition leaders have also backed the president. The Islamic fundamentalist movement Nahda, usually close to Saudi Arabia, condemned Riyadh for inviting American soldiers into the kingdom, where no Muslim holy places are located.

OPEC said planning early meeting

WASHINGTON (R) — The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will meet soon to consider possible steps to minimise the impact of Middle East tension on international oil markets, the Saudi ambassador to the United States said Monday. The envoy, Prince Bandar Ben Sultan, told a news conference consultations were already under way among OPEC members on holding an early meeting. Saudi Arabia, he said, hoped the meeting would "minimise the impact on the economics of friendly countries," but any decision on pricing or production would be a collective OPEC decision.

Sudanese demonstrate

NICOSIA (R) — Sudanese students, workers and other groups marched through Khartoum Monday shouting their opposition to the deployment of U.S. forces in the Gulf, the official Sudan news agency reported. It said the "masses of the national capital" staged the demonstration to condemn foreign intervention in the Arab Homeland.

American Arab group urges Iraq to pullout

NEW YORK (R) — An American-Arab committee on Sunday urged Iraq to pull its troops out of Kuwait to avoid "the tragedy of another Vietnam" and called on the United States to withdraw from the Gulf before blood is shed. "This is an Arab problem, Arabs should settle it," said Mohammad Mehdi, president of the American-Arab Relations Committee, a 30-year-old organisation of U.S. Arab and Muslim groups. "The Egyptian and Moroccan forces... will provide a face saving device for the United States and its allies to withdraw," Mehdi said. "The introduction of large numbers of American troops into the Middle East could lead to the tragedy of another Vietnam," he said. Mehdi accused the United States of applying a double standard, saying Washington "has never demanded that Israel pull back from the Golan Heights, the West Bank and South Lebanon."

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جريدة الأردن تابع يومية سباقية تنشر بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة العربية (الرأي)

Panel follows up on Gulf events

AMMAN (Petra) — A panel of the Lower House of Parliament mandated to follow up the situation in the Arab Gulf region held a meeting Monday and elected Sulaiman Arar, speaker of the House, as chairman. Deputy Salim Al Zubri as rapporteur and deputies Thoqan Al Hindawi, Taher Al Masti, Abdullah Ensour, Abdul Latif Arabyat, Issa Mdanat, Mohammad Abu Alim, Abdullah Akaleb, Husni Al Shayab, Laith Shbeilat, Issa Al Rimoni, Ahmad Innah, Mohammad Al Alwach and Salameh Al Ghweiri as members. The committee discussed in its meeting its agenda for the coming period.

Foreign pullout will help Arab solution to Gulf crisis — Crown Prince

AMMAN (J.T.) — Withdrawal of foreign forces from the Gulf will help facilitate the achievement of an Arab solution to the problem, and Jordan remains hopeful that such a solution could be found, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has said.

Jordan had hoped that its offer, made prior to the deployment of American-led forces in Saudi Arabia, to contribute troops to an Arab force could help "an inter-Arab solution and we still hope that the possibility of an inter-

Arab solution would be facilitated by the withdrawal of all foreign troops," the Crown Prince told Australian Television in an interview broadcast Monday.

Following is the interview:

Q: So with Egyptian forces now in Saudi Arabia why won't Jordan participate in an Arab army?

A: Jordan has said that it would participate in an Arab peace-

keeping force and that was before

of course the massive international intervention. Egypt of course would be participating alongside other foreign troops. We had hoped that this participation could be for an inter-Arab solution and we still hope that the possibility of an inter-Arab solution would be facilitated by the withdrawal of all foreign troops.

Q: Do you think what is suggested now that Morocco and Syria of all places are to supply troops; do you go along with that?

A: Well, as I said, we would be very happy to do what we can to keep peace, but if the idea is just to swell the nationalities the absence of a political mandate is going to be the stumbling block.

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Thousands of Palestinians march in support of Iraq

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — Thousands of West Bank Palestinians rallied in support of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein Monday, chanting "we are with you until victory" and urging him to attack Israel with chemical weapons.

The marches came a day after Saddam announced that he would only consider pulling out of Kuwait if Israel withdrew from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

In Nablus, the West Bank's largest city, at least 2,000 people joined the march through the winding alleys of the old marketplace. Marchers waved Iraqi flags and carried poster-sized pictures of Saddam and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat.

"Saddam, we are with you till victory," they chanted.

"Get rid of the collaborators working with the crusaders," shouted others.

In Nablus, Israeli troops fired tear-gas at the marchers, but there were no reports of injuries.

In the West Bank town of Jenin, about 1,000 participated in a pro-Saddam march, shouting "Saddam, you hero, attack Israel, with chemical weapons."

Another march was reported in the Balata refugee camp near

Nablus, where about 300 masked activists carried posters of Saddam and Iraqi flags.

In the village of Zaweyia, also near Nablus, about 3,000 Arabs marched Sunday night, raising posters of Saddam and Arafat, Iraqi flags and Palestinian flags, Arab witnesses said. The villagers chanted "long live the hero Saddam Hussein."

The marches were the most dramatic signs yet of Palestinian support for Saddam, who is seen as a national hero and a Palestinian redeemer.

Palestinian leaders, frustrated over the lack of progress in U.S.-backed peace efforts, have praised Saddam's proposed peace deal of withdrawals as a realistic approach.

They said the United States should be fair and deal with Israel exactly as it does with Iraq.

"Why the Americans now appear to be Rambo coming to the Gulf? Where was Rambo in 1967?" asked Radwan Abu Ayash, a leading activist in the occupied territories.

Israel have denounced Saddam's idea as "cheap propaganda." Analysts warned, however, that Saddam's step could lead to more violence in the 32-month Palestinian uprising.

Italy to spearhead new EC initiative on Palestine

ROME (R) — Italy plans to spearhead a new European initiative to help solve the Palestinian problem and says the issue is even more vital in view of the Gulf crisis.

The diplomatic push will start in earnest later this week when Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis meets his Israeli counterpart David Levy, who was scheduled to arrive in Europe Monday for talks in Bonn before travelling to Rome.

Shortly after meeting Levy Wednesday, de Michelis will head a European Community (EC) mission to Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

De Michelis said on Saturday that if the EC managed to re-launch efforts to solve the Palestinian problem, this would help cement "moderate" Arab states' opposition to Iraq's take-over of Kuwait Aug. 2.

Diplomats said de Michelis

would explain this to Levy, stressing that Israel must be more flexible.

De Michelis, current president of the EC council of ministers, unveiled a two-pronged EC diplomatic strategy at the weekend to respond to Baghdad's takeover of Kuwait.

He said he would offer Jordan urgent EC economic aid when he visits Amman Thursday to help Jordan cut trade with Iraq.

But de Michelis stressed that if the West wanted the support of "moderate" Arab states against Iraq, it must also insist that Israel show more flexibility in finding a peaceful settlement of the Palestine question.

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, appealing to Arab nationalist sentiments over Palestine, at the weekend linked the solution of the Kuwait crisis to an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories.

Egyptian groups rally behind Iraq

CAIRO (J.T.) — The Muslim Brotherhood movement in Egypt has called for the withdrawal of American forces from the Gulf and criticised an Arab summit decision to send Arab troops to Saudi Arabia. The leader of the group, Hamed Abdul Naser, said in a statement carried by Agence France Presse that his movement "condemns and strongly opposes the presence of American and other foreign forces on Arab soil under any pretext." This presence "reminds the Arabs of the colonial age," Naser said. "The Egyptian forces in Saudi Arabia," he added, "will be under the American forces command and the movement totally strongly rejects such a situation."

Two other parties — the Liberal Party and the Egyptian Workers Party — both voiced their total rejection of foreign intervention in Arab affairs and expressed absolute support for Iraq in the face of "American conspiracies."

Mustafa Kamel Murad of the Liberal Party and Ibrahim Shukri, leader of the Egyptian Workers Party, called at the Iraqi embassy here and met with the ambassador to condemn the "American-Zionist collusion" against Iraq. Iraq's strength, they said, is targeted by the "U.S.-Zionist alliance because it threatens imperialist presence in the Arab World."

According to reports, the Iraqi embassy in Cairo receives daily calls and messages expressing the Egyptian people's support for Iraq and their rejection of the "imperialist-Zionist conspiracies against the Iraqi people."

A third party, the Egyptian Green Party, also voiced its backing for Iraq in the face of the danger that is posed to the whole Arab Nation. The party issued a statement denouncing the presence of foreign military forces in Saudi Arabia and called for their immediate withdrawal.

President George Bush sidestepped the issue after announcing he had sent Americans into the Gulf to help "defend" Saudi Arabia. "Whatever it is, we're going to have to pay it," he said.

Lawrence Korb, a former assistant secretary of defence who is now a defence analyst with the Brookings Institute, estimated the cost of keeping 50,000 troops there at \$10 million a day, or about \$300 million a month.

The Centre for Defence Information, a group of retired military officials that often has criticised U.S. military spending as excessive, estimated that deploying 50,000 troops would cost about \$40 million a month.

If the United States sends as many as 250,000 troops, the additional monthly cost could rocket to \$1.69 billion, the centre said.

Those costs are just to maintain defensive positions. If shooting starts, costs will spiral. Ammunition is expensive and damage to ships, planes, tanks and other equipment — not to mention people — is incalculable.

Dr. Youcef Rashed 896301
Dr. Tawfiq Qub'a 621029
Fars pharmacy 661912
Ferdous pharmacy 778332
Al Asmaa pharmacy 637053
Najrokh pharmacy 623672
Al Salam pharmacy 636730
Yacoub pharmacy 649495
Shamsiyya pharmacy 637660

DRUGS: Dr. Mohammad Al Ta'ani (-)
Al Shara'a pharmacy (98238)

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Slight drop in temperatures will occur and winds will be northerly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and sea calm.

President calls on Iraqis to treat Egyptians well

Iraq urges Egyptians to 'stop' Mubarak

NICOSIA (Agencies) — Iraq has begun special radio broadcasting urging Egyptians to stop President Hosni Mubarak's "treason" and prevent foreign warships from passing the Suez Canal.

But President Saddam Hussein told his own people Monday not to mistreat their Egyptian brothers. Up to a million Egyptians work in Iraq.

Radio monitors of the British Broadcasting Corporation reported Monday that nightly broadcasts have been going out from Baghdad under the name "Voice of Arab Egypt."

A typical message Saturday

told the "youth of the Nile Valley" that Mubarak and his "chorus of brokers" were making Egypt "a tool for aggression and conspiracies against their Arab and Muslim brothers."

"The Egyptian ruler rudely and pre-meditatedly violated the articles of the Arab League Charter, particularly the one stipulating unanimity on resolutions calling for measures against a member-state of the Arab League," he said.

"... He exploited his chairmanship of the Cairo meeting to impudently peddle an illegal and suspect resolution arousing the displeasure of several Arab leaders..."

"Advance and hit imperialist and Zionist interests everywhere on Egyptian soil. Bar foreign powers from passing the Suez Canal..."

The broadcast appeared to stop just short of a direct call for Mubarak's overthrow.

Egypt is sending up to 3,000 troops to join U.S.-led efforts to "defend" Saudi Arabia following Iraq's take-over of Kuwait.

President Saddam, in a message distributed by the News Agency INA, told Iraqis to "show that you truly have high principles... by according good and noble treatment to all Arabs irrespective of their rulers' stand."

"I especially call on you to treat the sons of dear Egypt equally with my love for them and your love for Iraq. They are

meeting with the army chief-of-staff Mirza Aslam Beg.

In an earlier message sent to Saudi King Fahd, Ishaq Khan said Pakistan "has watched with concern the threat posed to the security of Saudi Arabia by the concentration of Iraqi troops on its borders," Associated Press of Pakistan reported.

The news agency also said an emergency session of Pakistan's caretaker cabinet is expected to be convened Tuesday to work out the details of assistance to the kingdom.

A Defence Ministry spokesman earlier rejected Pakistan's involvement in the international forces in Saudi Arabia.

"Hasn't Pakistan got enough problems without taking on someone else?" said the spokesman, an apparent reference to the political upheaval buffeting Pakistan and its tense border with India.

The government of Benazir Bhutto, who was elected in November 1988, was abruptly dismissed Aug. 6 by the president, who cited corruption and nepotism. He called new elections for Oct. 24 and appointed a caretaker government.

Between 1983 and 1987, Pakistan stationed 5,000 soldiers in Saudi Arabia under an agreement between the two nations, said a Defence Ministry spokesman. The agreement expired in 1987.

our sons and brothers and our supporters in the face of deviation and treachery."

Iraq, accusing Egypt of bias, said Monday it would ask the 21-member Arab League to reconsider its decision to move its headquarters from Tunis to Cairo.

Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz,

quoted INA, said he would raise the issue at an Arab foreign ministers' meeting scheduled in Tunis next month.

Aziz said Mubarak's handling of the emergency Arab summit in Cairo last Friday was "a violation of the principles and norms of inter-Arab relations."

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Oil, Iraq losses behind Gulf crisis — Anani

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian economist believes that the crisis in the Gulf has resulted from two main reasons: the increasing importance of the Gulf as an oil producing region and the losses which Iraq had been incurring over the past decade as a result of the decline in the prices of oil.

Jawad Al Anani said in a statement on Jordan Television that the Gulf region holds 56 per cent of the world's oil reserves and that demand on the Gulf oil was increasing all the time, hence the region's strategic importance.

Speaking in a weekly programme on economy, Anani said that Iraq used to export nearly 3.2 million barrels of oil a day, earning the country \$15.5 billion annually; Kuwait used to sell two million barrels a day exceeding by half a million barrels its Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) quota and was earning \$9.25 billion annually.

Anani said that the surplus oil produced by Kuwait and other countries caused the reduction in world oil prices and Iraq used to

incur a loss of nearly \$3.2 million daily or \$1,000 million annually.

"The total losses of the other Gulf countries, as a result of the decline in the oil prices, amounted to nearly \$26 million," Anani pointed out.

According to Anani, oil prices registered a gradual decline since 1981, reaching \$6 a barrel in 1988 and \$7 a barrel in 1989.

"Of course there is a big contrast in spending between Iraq on the one hand and the other Gulf countries on the other, largely due to national responsibilities, and so the other Gulf oil countries accumulated large surpluses of funds, exceeding \$400 billion by the end of 1988," Anani said.

He said that these countries' investments abroad amounted to nearly \$670 billion at a time when the other Arab countries were suffering because of their foreign debts which amounted to nearly \$200 billion by the end of 1989.

He said that the debtor nations had to adopt austerity programmes and to face socio-economic hardships in order to cope with

the situation and try to pay back their debts.

Anani said that Iraq was indebted by \$80 billion, half of which to the Arab oil countries which refused to write off these debts. The debts were largely due to Iraq's spending on defence during the war with Iran.

For this reason, he concluded, Iraq found itself besieged by banks and foreign creditors which have been increasing their pressure on Iraq on the one hand, and its own needs to spend on defence because of the lack of a permanent peace treaty with Iran and the restructuring programme in the post war era in the other.

"Iraq, as a result, began to feel the pinch and to face numerous economic difficulties at a time when it was always ready to extend a helping hand to other Arab countries," Anani said.

Anani believes that Iraq, which is now facing economic sanctions, is capable of holding out because its people have been used to living frugally and because the country possesses vast resources.

It called on the House speaker to address the numerous numbers of the media found in Jordan at present and explain the Arab stand vis-a-vis the foreign forces and Jordan's policy.

The statement was signed by members of Parliament's National Bloc which groups: Samir Kawar, Saad Serour, Faisal Al Jazi, Issa Reimouni, Jamal Kheisha Salameh Gbwy, Mohammad Dardour, Sultao Udwan, Abdulla Ensour, Atallah Al Shawan, Mohammad Abu Alim, Nawaf Khawaleeb, Nader Thobeirat, Nayer Haddad, Hisham Sharari, Ziyad Shweikh,

Deputies, blocs urge Arab unity, concerted action against foreign aggression in the Gulf

AMMAN (J.T.) — A group of 21

Parliament members have appealed to the Arab countries which voiced their condemnation of the presence of American forces in Saudi Arabia to concert and intensify their efforts and bring defeat to the fleets of the invading powers.

The deputies, in a statement issued Monday, paid tribute to the nine Arab states which adopted the anti-colonial stand during the Arab summit meeting held in Cairo and urged the House Speaker Suleiman Arar to urge these nine countries to take further steps to strengthen their position and coordinate their stands vis-a-vis the presence of foreign military forces in Arab lands, and water.

"We believe that Arab wrath can shake and defeat the invaders, end their onslaught and evict them from our holy lands," said the statement.

The statement said that the situation in the Gulf region was dangerous and could explode any moment. It blamed the United States and its allies and Arab agents for the situation and said they bore responsibility for any consequences.

The statement noted that the United States secured the support of the U.N. Security Council, several Arab states and socialist countries including the Soviet Union before embarking on its aggression.

It said: "backed by Israel and its Arab agents the United States is now seeking to tighten its siege

on Iraq, launching a psychological warfare on this Arab country and tempting a number of Arab regimes to gang up with the imperialist forces to confront Iraq.

Parliament member Ahmad Owaidi Al Abbadi issued a statement on behalf of his group in Parliament, the Nationalist Jordanian Movement, urging the Arab masses to launch war on imperialist Zionist interests, destroy their interests and their agents in the Arab countries. "The movement calls on the Arab masses to rise up against the invaders and wage a holy war against the invading foreign forces; it appeals to all liberation movements in the Arab and Islamic worlds to organise protest marches for a whole week starting August 17, 1990."

The statement urged all Muslims to dedicate the coming Friday's prayers and sermons and the Christians' Sunday's prayers to encouraging the masses to wage a revolution against the U.S.-Israeli alliance and their agents.

The Unionist Democratic Bloc said in a statement distributed in Amman that the American-led invasion of Arab land had gone beyond the framework of international legitimacy. The statement urged Arab masses to mobilise their efforts and end differences in their joint struggle against the foreign invaders.

It also urged Arab governments to advise the Saudi government to change its policy in order not to lose credibility in the Arab

and Islamic worlds.

Two other blocs: the Islamic Arab Nationalist Bloc and the Tali'a Arab Movement, in statements issued here, called for the overthrow of the corrupt regimes in the Arab World, striking at American-Zionist interests, mobilising Arab masses to Jordan to confront the Zionist threats.

The People's Democratic Party appealed to the Jordanian government to speed up the process of opening People's Army centres to train people in the use of arms and prevent it from becoming internationalised.

"Our country is targeted by the enemy and we must be ready to defend ourselves and our soil," said the statement.

It urged the public to boycott American goods and called for the formation of people's committees to ensure that the boycott is implemented.

It urged Arab workers to boycott all American ships and planes and to refuse to offer any service to them.

The Syrian Socialist Nationalist Party issued a statement here urging all "honourable people" in the Arab World to join hands in repelling the American-Zionist onslaught and to liquidate their agents. "The current invasion of Arab land has long been prepared for and it is designed to pave the way for the creation of the so called greater Israel from the Euphrates to the Nile," said the statement.

The party, which calls for unity between Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, and the Iraqi people.

Jordan and Palestine urged the Arab states which supported the American presence in Saudi Arabia to reconsider their position. "our masses can and will place all their potentials to the battles and bring defeat to the invaders," the statement said.

The Jordanian People's Democratic Party (JPDP) held a press conference Monday to declare its support for the Jordanian leadership in its drive to unite Arab ranks, to contain the Gulf issue and prevent it from becoming internationalised.

"The party is gratified with the official Jordanian stand that condemned American troops' presence on Arab soil and with the ongoing coordination between the executive and legislative authorities in dealing with this crisis," said the Party's Secretary-General Ali Amer and his deputy Hani Hourani.

"The JPDP fully supports Iraq in the face of the imperialist American-Israeli aggression and supports the Iraqi initiative to end the conflict," they said.

Hourani and Amer called for the mobilisation of the Jordanian people to help repel Israel's aggression and end off American blackmail and pressure on the Arab Nation.

The Jordanian Social Workers Society in a statement issued Monday condemned the American intervention in Arab affairs. The society voiced complete solidarity with the Iraqi people.

32 Turks leave Kuwait via Amman

By AH Masaieh.
Special to the Jordan Times

tween Ankara and Baghdad, but there was no definite indication of any impending release of the others held at the camp.

"Although sanitary conditions at the camp were quite bad, we were always treated well and never felt threatened by the Iraqis," said one egyptian, whose story was confirmed by other members of the Turkish construction team.

The Turkish team, which was based at a construction site near the Iraqi-Kuwaiti border, were awakened at dawn on Aug. 2 by the rumbling of military vehicles and the sound of automatic weapons fire.

Thinking that the Kuwaiti army was carrying out manoeuvres, the construction team was surprised to find their site surrounded by Iraqi troops by 7:30 a.m.

By Aug. 3, the Turkish team had been taken to a desert strip outside Basra.

"On the way out of Kuwait we saw large numbers of Iraqi forces moving into Kuwait," one engineer said.

After being held in the desert for two days, the 32-member team was brought to the military camp outside Baghdad.

Apparently, intense efforts by the Turkish government brought about the release of the construction team from the camp on Sunday, Aug. 12. Along with 19 other Turkish nationals, the engineering team headed for Amman on Monday, after being refused permission to leave to Turkey directly from Iraq.

"In spite of all the hardships we faced, we are grateful to the Iraqis for treating us as well as they did," stated a member of the team.

After a one-day stay in Amman, the Turkish construction team was expected to leave for home Monday.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- Open studio and workshop for artist Samia Zara displaying paintings, sculptures and hand-painted fabrics. Location: off 2nd Circle, opposite Rosenthal (9:30-1:30 and 3:30-6:30).
- Exhibition of paintings by 10 Iraqi artists at the Jordan Plastic Art Association Gallery.
- Art exhibition by Samir Al Shurafa at the Royal Cultural Centre.

FILM

- German film entitled "Die Grenze" (The Border) at the Goethe Institute — 8:00 p.m.

IN BRIEF

Amman, Prague upgrade relations

AMMAN (J.T.) — On Monday a Royal Decree was issued Monday upgrading the level of Czechoslovak diplomatic representation in Jordan to ambassadorial level and approving holding diplomatic relations with Gambia at the level of non-resident ambassador. On Monday Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem received at his office the Czechoslovak Ambassador Frantisek Dolzel who presented his credentials.

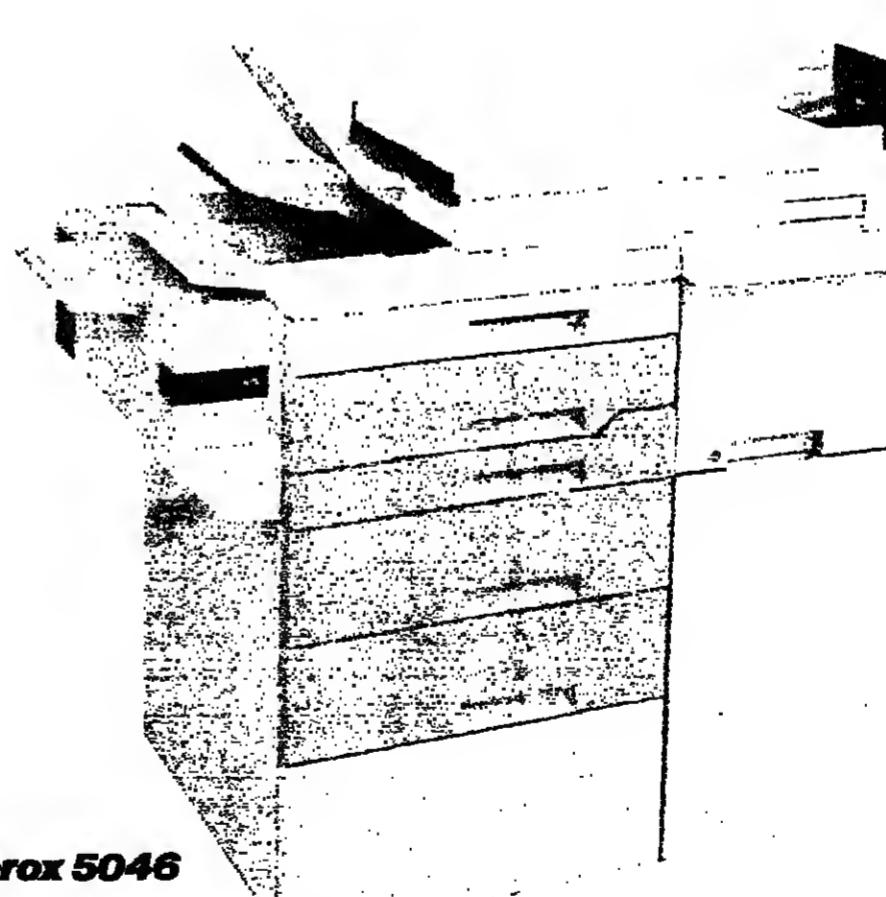
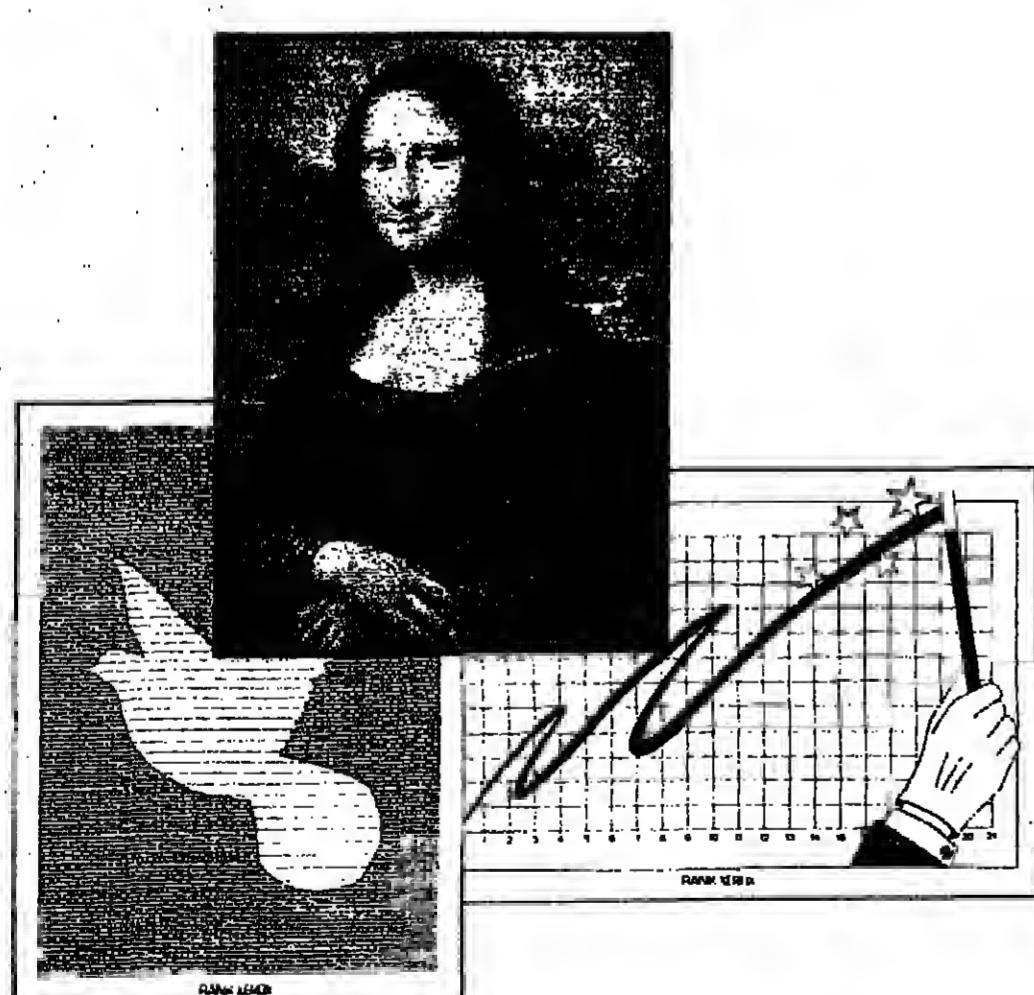
Ambassador Harrison was graduated from San Jose State College (B.A., 1965) and Claremont Graduate School

New U.S. ambassador presents credentials

(Ph.D., 1979). He was born May 25, 1943, in San Jose, California. Ambassador Harrison is married and has two children.

Ambassador Harrison is a career member of the Senior Foreign Service Class of Minister-Counselor. Since 1989, he has served as a diplomat-in-residence at Colorado College. Prior to this, Ambassador Harrison served as deputy assistant secretary for defence and arms control for the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, 1987-1989;

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Explanation owed

THE ARAB public is entitled to know and understand the logic behind the terrible noise taking place in the West over the Gulf crisis.

Why is it that international law and order and the U.N. Security Council resolutions are treated on selective basis, that they are imposed on an Arab country but not against Israel which has occupied Arab land, annexed Arab Jerusalem and the Golan Heights and ignored United Nations resolutions? Why is it that America moved swiftly and forcefully to oppose an Iraqi "aggression" against Saudi Arabia that never happened, while it did nothing to remove the consequences of Israeli occupation, even 23 years later? Why does America feel free to act militarily against foreign independent states like Grenada, Panama, and Liberia, and topple freely elected governments in Chile, Iran and elsewhere? Were all these actions legal from the international law standpoint? Or does America have its own international laws to follow?

Why did America rise up in arms from coast to coast when the Iraqi army overran Kuwait, while it only shrugged its shoulders when North Vietnam overran Saigon despite the American commitments towards the security of its friends in South Vietnam? What is the real difference between freezing Iraqi assets in America, which represent the price of oil imported from Iraq, and Baghdad not letting Americans go out at will from Iraq and Kuwait? Why is America so sure that it can hold to ransom Iraqi financial assets while Iraq has under tremendous pressure to let every American in Iraq and Kuwait go? Would America have moved so swiftly and decisively had Morocco overruled its southern neighbour, Mauritania, for instance as it marched into the Western Sahara few years ago? Or is it only a battle for oil?

If the real motive is to safeguard Western interests in Arab oil and resources and correct the serious imbalance resulting from the size and capacity of an Arab army, why should America impose on its Arab friends to send their soldiers and put them on the front line as a body shield to protect the lives of American soldiers? We of course understand that the American people are not willing or ready to sustain heavy casualties in any clash in the Middle East, but is the Arab soldier's life cheaper in the quest to safeguard American oil interests at cheap prices?

The West owes us an explanation.

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

One does not need any proof that the United States is exercising two policies and acts in a manner to protect its own interests alone, said Al Ra'i Arabic daily Monday. Washington is using the United Nations Charter as a cover for its invasion of Arab land and at the same time despises the international organisation and disregards its other resolutions which are not to its taste, the paper said. The paper was referring in particular to Washington's outright rejection of Iraq's proposals to end the Gulf issue. It said that by rejecting Iraq's ideas which are based on U.N. resolutions Washington has thus voiced its rejection of the U.N. Security Council resolutions which call for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab lands in Palestine, Syria and Lebanon. By rejecting the Iraqi proposals, the United States has clearly declared its rejection of all international legitimacy and the U.N. Charter which provided an umbrella for the Americans to send troops to Saudi Arabia, the paper noted. The United States has thus expressed its insult to the U.N. organisation at a time when its forces are making ready to launch aggression on an Arab country designed to subjugate all the Arab people and to dominate their lands and wealth, the paper pointed out. It said that no U.N. flag has yet flown over Saudi Arabia, and it is clear that the United States is determined by word and deed to carry out its aggression on the Arabs who are determined to defend themselves and refuse to foreign power domination.

Al Dustour daily said that King Hussein has placed all the facts before the two Houses of parliament, and noted that the Arabs refuse to become dominated by foreign powers. Jordan has Arabised its armed forces, Egypt nationalised the Suez Canal and the other Arab countries have won their independence through their struggle not to allow the imperialist forces to re-impose their domination on them again, said the paper. The King said that Jordan might be facing very difficult times in the days ahead but that difficulties can never deter it from honouring its commitments. This country can and will overcome the difficulties and hardships provided national unity is preserved, said the paper. The paper echoed the King's words in which he expressed the fact that Jordan has chosen the pan-Arab path and decided to honour the principles of the Great Arab Revolt and to offer sacrifice and protect Arab dignity. The paper urged all Jordanians to unify their ranks and rationalise consumption, reduce spending and most importantly try to preserve the country's meagre water and energy resources as a way of protecting the country's resources and safeguarding its potentials.

Sawt Al Shabab daily said that foreign intervention in Saudi Arabia is a conspiracy that has been planned in advance. This conspiracy, it said, is designed to strike against Iraq which represents Arab might and Arab hopes for progress. The Western powers have been hard at work hatching conspiracies against Iraq even before the end of the Iraq-Iran conflict because Israel and the United States do not wish to see this Arab country victorious in the war, lest it threatens their interests and end their domination of the Middle East, said the paper. Today, facts are being revealed and certain Arabs who betrayed their nation are aligning themselves behind the United States and Israel and confronting the other Arabs who chose to defend their soil with dignity and honour, the paper said. Those Arabs who have been caught red-handed in a crime directed against their own nation and conspiring with the Israelis and the Americans against their own brothers have proved that they are part of this conspiracy, the paper noted. It said those Arabs who have sold themselves to the Israelis and the Americans can only vindicate themselves by openly declaring their acceptance of Iraq's proposals of implementing U.N. Security Council resolutions.

The view from Fourth Circle

By Ramzi Khouri

No way to run a planet

The spiral of reactions and emotions unleashed by the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait has brought us to one of the most fateful moments of modern Arab history. On a visit to Great Britain last week, I had the fascinating opportunity to view the first week of events from the perspective of the Western world — and it was a chilling and frightening perspective, indeed. Viewing events from the angle of the Middle East, as I do today from Jordan, the world seems considerably different — but no less dangerous.

Whatever view one takes of the Iraqi move, of the Gulf states, or of the Arab or Western response to the situation in the Gulf, the fact is that one must attempt to calmly sort out the different strands of history, emotion and politics in order to start to make sense of what is taking place today. My attempt goes as follows:

1. One could criticise Kuwait or other oil-fuelled Arab states for many things, but I am uneasy about the precedent of invading, occupying and annexing a country and throwing out its leadership because one disagrees with its actions or feels threatened by them.

The implications of this precedent for the world order are momentous, and largely bad — especially for relatively small countries living next to big ones. It's no way to run a planet.

Foreign withdrawal

(Continued from page 1)

and out of Kuwait.

Q: Do you think that they are strategically placed around the air bases and the army bases so that the Americans won't bomb?

A: I think that this is a speculation that you can afford. I don't want to pour more fuel on the already existing flames of speculations.

Q: But if you were in Saddam Hussein's place, I mean surely that were what you would do?

A: Indeed, we are.

Q: They can really put pressure on you?

A: Well, we are under pressure from all sides. Those who want to tell us how we should conduct our affairs and indeed subjectively with this situation to our east and Israel to our west.

Q: Are you of the view that the Kuwaitis, those who are the immediate victims of this circumstance, by and large squandered Arab money in London on women, liquor and gambling?

A: Well, that's your terminology. I think that the Arab debt is \$160 billion in total. Arab investment in Europe is \$50 billion. I can't see why a short term loan, debt sinking fund, could not have been conceived by the region. I still don't think it's too late. Unfortunately we don't have regional compatibility in terms of haves and have-nots and this is clearly an underlined factor.

However, the Kuwaiti economy as such has obviously been very well managed in terms of the returns on their investments being more than the returns even on their oil.

Q: Can you explain to a non-Muslim what is meant when a religious leader says that women, children and slaves now do not need the permission of their masters to go to the front in a holy war?

A: I think that this quotation was taken from a different period of history. I am not aware of any slaves in the Muslim World today, but I think what is meant by the spirit of what you say was taken in junction in the Old Testament.

What is very clear is that there are foreign troops in Saudi Arabia and clearly Saudi Arabia is the protector of the holy places so there is deep concern about what may happen to these holy places if the area is embroiled in war. The whole of the Muslim World has to share this concern and what it can.

Iraqi tanker

(Continued from page 1)

the barricade because that would make it a "co-belligerent" in the Gulf.

The Netherlands said Monday it would send two frigates to the area. Official Egyptian sources said the first Syrian ground forces were expected in Saudi Arabia Monday, but Saudi sources said only that the Syrians were expected this week.

British Foreign Office Minister William Waldegrave announced Monday afternoon that sailors would board any vessel attempting to break economic sanctions against Iraq.

contemporary one. After Saladin and Gamal Abdel Nasser, we are unlikely to see another in the near future. This is neither the 12th Century nor the 1950s.

2. The question of the legitimacy of political leaderships in the Arab World which has been raised by Iraq is a question that needs discussion and analysis, and every country has to come to terms with its own history and political structure. But these questions should be dealt with by each country on its own, in its own way, and at its own speed. The domestic political changes underway in several Arab states, including Kuwait, suggested that this process had started in different parts of the Arab World. The issue raised by Iraq is relevant, but, once again, I am uneasy about the proposed solution of calling on Arab nations to throw out their leaders and overturn their existing political systems, and thereby instantaneously defeat the West. This has polarised the Arab World into extreme camps for or against the existing political order, Iraq's moves, and the West's response. It may feel good, but it is not very useful for orderly and long-term change for the better.

3. The West has portrayed Saddam Hussein as making a bid for pan-Arab leadership — and during the past decade the West, particularly the press, has seen similar leadership bids by Syria's President Assad and Libya's Muammar Qaddafi. Others may apply for the post in the future. Yet, the concept of a single Arab leader is a historical one, rather than a

imperial powers in this region since the turn of the century — first the Ottomans, British and French, then the Americans.

4. The strong anti-American, anti-British and anti-Western feeling in the area is a direct result of the landing of western troops in Saudi Arabia in order to confront Iraq's territorial expansion in Kuwait — while the West has done no such thing to confront Israel's territorial expansion in Palestine, Lebanon and Syria. The American leadership role in reacting in the Gulf relates almost purely to the need to maintain access to Arab oil. The West should be honest enough to say this. The American and Western talk of safeguarding Kuwait's integrity and independence is a load of baloney. George Bush talking about self-determination for Arab people is the political equivalent of Goofy, in view of America's amnesia about the self-determination of the Palestinians. The West should, in its own parlance, cut the crap and confront its double standards. Western troops, political commitment and financial support, to Israel and others, are at the heart of the contemporary dilemma and confusion in the Arab World. We are a mess largely — though not totally — because of the messy role played by

5. The root of most Arab frustration in this part of the Middle East is the unresolved issue of Palestinian rights. Most people in Jordan, Palestine and other Arab states (Arab states... one uses the phrase carefully these days) are sufficiently angry to support a general escalation in confrontation and tension which holds out the prospect of massive warfare, destruction, human suffering and virtual economic collapse for many societies. They don't particularly care if the established Arab order is upset. But then, that's what folks do when they're angry, and someone

building up for nearly a century, fuelled by the ravages and duplicity of Western imperial powers, and passed on from Arab generation to generation by a continuum of denial and despair which finally exploded this week in support for an Arab country that dared to stand up to the West — and then, even more audaciously, to link the issues of Gulf oil to the rights of the Palestinians. But this is not surprising.

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7. This is not a situation which lends itself to dispassionate analysis or black-and-white conclusions. Unlike the Western tendency to portray Iraq and its president as the source and the zenith of evil who must be destroyed in order to save humanity, I feel it would be much more useful to cage one's video war games mentality for a moment and make the effort to unravel the different emotional and political strands that have been brought together this month by the Iraqi action. Such an effort suggests that hasty moves, mistakes and misjudgements have been made by all concerned. This is not a TV serial of good guys and bad guys, much as the West would like to portray it as such. It is, rather, the natural consequence of a cumulative cycle of human errors, failures and exaggerations that goes back about 100 years. Arab anger which translates into Arab support for Iraq did not materialise overnight in a vacuum. It has been patiently and steadily

pendent Palestinian state in the West Bank.

Their displays of support for Saddam, said rightwing deputy foreign minister Benjamin Netanyahu, "raise serious doubts about the ability of the Palestinian population to take part in a process to achieve genuine peace."

As long as the Gulf struggle continues, both Palestinians and Israelis will find justification for their positions. But, ironically, the results of a clear U.S. victory could be the opposite of what each side now asserts.

Israel has portrayed itself in the past decade as the bedrock of U.S. power in the region, the "strategic asset" that was worth every penny of the \$1.8 billion it receives in annual U.S. military aid.

But, if the United States emerges victorious from its battle with Iraq, it will owe a greater debt to its Arab allies, above all Egypt, than it will to Israel.

Frustrated Palestinians now look to Saddam as a saviour, but their best hope may lie in Mubarak's demand. Washington is extracting concessions on the occupied territories.

Who will emerge victorious?

By Jack Rearden
Reuter

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM — Palestinians and Israelis are both seizing on the U.S.-Iraqi confrontation in the Gulf to reinforce suspicions that push any peace settlement in the occupied territories further away.

Palestinians see the U.S. military build up around Iraq as confirmation of Washington's ability to be much tougher if it really wanted Israel to quit the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Israelis point to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait — and the widespread Palestinian praise for it — as proof the occupied territories are essential for their security in a region where Arab hostility to the Jewish state is undiminished.

"There is nothing to worry about," a Palestinian businessman in Arab East Jerusalem said sarcastically. "The United Nations will be surrounding Israel soon and forcing it to withdraw."

Palestinian support for Iraqi President Saddam Hussein reflects both anger at U.S. support for Israel and a longing for a strong Arab leader to force Israel

troops from the occupied territories.

They contrast the U.S. willingness to send troops backed by massive naval and air power to force Iraq out of Kuwait with its sporadic efforts to end Israel's 23-year-old military rule over 1.75 million Palestinians.

Saddam seized on the issue on Sunday, tying any withdrawal of his forces from Kuwait to an Israeli pullout from the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Israeli officials dismissed the linkage as propaganda.

The 32-month-long Arab revolt against Israeli occupation has led to the deaths of hundreds of Arabs and the wounding and imprisonment of tens of thousands. But it has not brought them closer to their dream of independence.

The increased distrust of the U.S. role in ending the occupation of Palestinian lands is accompanied by a rising belief in the value of force instead of diplomacy, as exhibited by Saddam's redrawing of the Middle East map.

Palestinian frustration and hopes have erupted in demonstrations and wall slogans calling for defeat of the American "imperialists" and praising the strongmen they hope will free them.

That not only has provided ammunition to Israeli who were always determined to keep the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

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A meeting in Washington in which Foreign Minister David Levy was bracing for U.S. pressure to make concessions was cancelled and calls for cutting aid to Israel were silenced.

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Mutt'n Jeff



Andy Capp



Features

Arms manufacturing in E. Europe is losing ground

By Alexander Ferguson
Reuters

PINNOW, East Germany — Watch towers, barbed wire, military guards and electronic gates shield a factory in East Germany from the outside world.

Workers are busy inside its camouflaged buildings on a last order for the Soviet Union, assembling wire-guided rockets capable of knocking out a NATO tank at four kilometers range.

"Everything you see here will soon be shut down — everything will be dead," Major Helmut Daniel, the factory's chief executive, told Reuters in a rare tour for journalists of the missile assembly bays.

Production will cease at the plant by the end of this week after the last sub-nosed missiles are shipped east. Work on the factory's other product, military radar systems, has already stopped.

"It's beginning to look like a ghost town," said Daniel, surveying the 300-hectare (740-acre) site hidden in wooded, rolling countryside near the East German-Polish border.

East Germany has never allowed Western journalists to visit military factories before and is still sensitive about photographs being taken of assembly.

"What do you think the Russians would think if they saw their missile in the papers," one official told a Reuters photographer, stopping pictures showing details of the rockets.

The high tech factory's biggest customer, East Germany's military, has cancelled all contracts as there is little room for the former communist regime's forces in a United Germany.

West Germany has said only 30,000 out of 98,000 troops will find a home in the future 370,000-strong army. The Bonn government refuses to buy any East German weapons.

The plant's Warsaw Pact clients are not renewing orders.

Even if they wanted to buy, they would be discouraged by having to pay in hard currency as East Germany's barter agreements with the Warsaw Pact lapse at the end of the year.

Western businessmen are therefore frequent visitors at the once top-secret factory, looking at whether to take over its modern technology and offer a future for 1,600 workers.

Daniel said a number of them "say the advantages of investing here aren't going to run away. The longer they wait, the cheaper it'll be."

Daniel believes some Western companies are "waiting for the

factory to go bankrupt before offering to buy it, although he also has several letters of intent from Italian and British firms for joint projects in the electronics sector.

But Daniel describes himself as an optimist in his belief that investors will take over the plant's highly skilled workforce and prime site, close to motorway and rail links.

Peter Hoepner, the plant's union leader, knows there is no future in arms. "They simply don't need us anymore," he said, hoping that the plant can be converted to civilian production.

East Germany's 8,000 firms are in desperate need of outside investment but Western companies have held back so far, failing to provide the new jobs for 8.4 million workers employed in the country's inefficient industries.

It's a bitter thought but they just want to sell here, they're not interested in producing in East Germany," said Eckhard Baumunk, chairman of the arms industry's lobby group.

With no buyers in sight, Daniel has been forced to put his employees on short time working.

In fact, they will not be employed at all but simply collect part of their pay for staying at home for the next six months as a prelude to unemployment.

East Germany's arms industry employs 100,000 people and is among the hardest hit by the country's economic merger with West Germany last month.

Many ordinary industrial firms are on the brink of bankruptcy, forced to the wall by fierce competition from more modern Western companies invading the once captive markets.

Arms makers not only face tough competition but also have to switch overnight to civilian products. Achieving both at the same time is beyond the means of most arms firms, Daniel said.

East Germany has only just appointed a manager to run a special office overseeing the conversion of its weapons makers to producers of civilian goods.

Daniel tried to shift to civilian products last October, before the overthrow of East Germany's communist regime.

But the market chosen by the company — dairy farm milking machines — has since been swamped by powerful Western competition which has nearly closed Daniel's East German partner in the project.

Other attempts at diversifying are foiling because of the downturn crippling East Germany's economy.

"We've tried to diversify but there just isn't any work in this country anymore," said Daniel.

Leningrad needs a rehaul

By Mark J. Porchansky
The Associated Press

LENINGRAD, USSR — The historic heart of the old Czarist capital is crumbling and can be saved only by giving it to the people who live there, says a young archaeologist who has become an influential politician.

For Alexei Kovalyov, one of the gems of European culture is the prize to be won or lost by an experiment in market economics and individual responsibility.

Piles of dirt and debris lie in Peace Square, once a beauty spot of the city. The broad Corinthian columns of the Kazan Cathedral are disintegrating.

Major structures associated with Peter the Great, Dostoevsky, Pushkin and Tchaikovsky, sit in dirt and decay.

About 5,000 historic buildings dating from the time when Leningrad was St. Petersburg are under official protection, but that has little practical meaning because there has been no attempt at maintenance.

"The condition of the city is catastrophic, and this applies not only to its architectural monuments, but to all of its buildings," said Kovalyov, 26, an intense man who began his campaign to save Leningrad in 1986, when he was an archaeology student.

He is now chairman of the City Council Committee on Historic Preservation. Like most other public issues in the era of glasnost, his effort has become intensely political.

"We usually say we don't have the money, we don't have the materials, we don't have the working hands we need," Kovalyov said of the reconstruction effort. "That's all an illusion."

PLO officials clarify stance

(Continued from page 1)

to the officials, that a statement discrediting Kuwait was issued. "It is a sign that the PLO has made up its mind and is no longer ready to tolerate Egyptian influence within the organization," a Palestinian official commented.

Over the last few months, the Egyptian press has waged a campaign against PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat after Palestinian officials publicly rejected what they described as "Egyptian pressures on the organization to accept American pre-conditions" for the resumption of the U.S.-PLO dialogue.

The PLO's stance at the Arab summit, however, has created resentment in Palestinian officials who are closely connected with Riyad, Cairo and the deposed ruling family of Kuwait. "I guess the game of trying to balance the influence of all Arab states within the PLO is over," said a Palestinian analyst.

PLO officials did not express serious concern about a serious rift and were encouraged by increasing indications that all Palestinian groups are moving closer to a unified line.

The two major Damascus-based groups — PFLP and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) — did not hesitate from the beginning of the crisis to express full-fledged support for Iraq. Officials from both groups said that their stand would not be affected by any Syrian pressure. "It's a historic turning point and those who refrain from joining the emerging confrontation front are standing against the popular will," said a Damascus-based DFLP official, who asked not to be named.

The two groups already have major offices in Tunis and their presence in Jordan has increased since the parliamentary elections last November. The change started evolving im-

protecting the most famous sites that attract thousands of tourists yearly, he said.

"For us, it's most important to preserve the city environment, all the way to saving every house, each structure, every gate and bracket," Kovalyov said.

Moscow residents say advertisements from potential buyers already are appearing on the streets.

Kovalyov and his supporters say their city of 5 million has more to preserve than Moscow or most other European capitals because there never has been enough money to modernise it.

Many downtown buildings date from the time when the city was sparked as an imperial capital.

Palaces and parks dot the central district. There is little traffic on Nevsky Prospect, the main street that leads from the Alexander Nevsky Monastery, where luminaries of science, literature and music are buried, to the majesty of the Hermitage and the Gold Spike of the admiralty.

The city was known as St. Petersburg for more than 200 years after Peter the Great founded it as his capital. Then, to remove the name's Germanic flavour, it was rechristened Petrograd during World War I.

It was named Leningrad in 1924, after Lenin's death.

Whether to resume the old name is being discussed on the street and in the city council.

Many other cities are demanding, and getting, their old names back, but changing Leningrad to St. Petersburg is of special significance in a country whose founder has been venerated for decades.

"Of all the European capitals, Petersburg is the most preserved city of all," Kovalyov said. "If we take London or Paris, there reconstruction was much more serious."

Saving the city must go beyond

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Graf captures 50th career title

SAN DIEGO, California (R) — Top-ranked Steffi Graf successfully defended her crown and won her 50th career title with a 6-3, 6-2 victory over Manuela Maleeva of Switzerland Sunday at the \$225,000 women's tennis classic.

The 21-year-old West German, who is a week shy of her third anniversary as the world's top player, has a 224-10 record since replacing Martina Navratilova in August 1987.

"These kinds of things are nice to look at but it just keeps going," said Graf, who has amassed 155 consecutive weeks at the top.

The win, her second successive in this event, gave Graf six titles on the year and two in a row after last week's victory in the Canadian Open over Maleeva's sister, Katarina. Graf becomes the third player to notch 50 career titles, behind Chris Evert (157) and



Steffi Graf

Navratilova (152). Graf, who collected a \$45,000 winner's prize, did not lose a set against five opponents.

"I'm certainly happy with the way I played today," said Graf, who said she was ready to defend her title at the U.S. Open later this month. "I played aggressively and didn't make many mistakes in my forehand."

Graf roared to a 4-0 lead in the first set against Maleeva, seeded fourth and ranked ninth world-

wide. Maleeva, 23, rallied to 4-3 with a service break in the sixth game, but Graf used her first set point to take the one-set lead.

Graf jumped ahead again in the second set with a 4-1 advantage, blasting baseline winners. Maleeva trimmed it to 4-2, but Graf geared up to take the final two games and the match in 65 minutes with her sixth service break.

Graf remains unbeaten at 12-0 against Maleeva.

New U.S. Soccer Federation chief hopes to get Beckenbauer

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey (AP) — The new president of the United States Soccer Federation (USSF) said Sunday that he would like former West German coach Franz Beckenbauer to become part of America's 1994 World Cup effort.

Beckenbauer, the captain of West Germany's World Cup championship team in 1974 and a former star for the New York Cosmos, coached West Germany to the World Cup title last month. He had announced in advance that he would quit as West German coach following the tournament.

"There is no signed agreement with Beckenbauer," said Alan Rothenberg, a Los Angeles trial lawyer who ousted Werner Fricker for the USSF presidency last week. "But if there is the opportunity to have him involved with us in some capacity, it's the type of thing we intend to pursue."

Boutsen win revives Williams threat to McLaren

BUDAPEST (R) — Thierry Boutsen's victory in the Hungarian Grand Prix not only revived his Williams team's threat to McLaren but showed why Ayrton Senna is considering a move from one to the other next year.

The Belgian, who crossed the line just two-tenths of a second ahead of Senna's McLaren, had arrived in Hungary cast as the Williams team's misfit in stories which suggested he would be the man the Brazilian would replace.

But he left Sunday night celebrated as a new hero after a narrow triumph over his friend and rival, who tightened his own grip on the Drivers' Championship by finishing second.

Senna now leads with 54 points, 10 ahead of Frenchman Alain Prost, who retired Sunday in his Ferrari.

"I never remember in the past two years being 10 points ahead in the championship at this stage of the season, after the Hungarian Grand Prix," said Senna.

"It is a totally different kind of championship this year and we are driving different cars. I thought Ferrari would be very strong here, but this is a beautiful result for me to be second and

take six points."

Senna would not comment on his future which remains unresolved despite lengthy negotiations with McLaren. It is believed that the Brazilian wants a one-year deal for 1991 while the team want him to accept a two-year deal for 1991 and 1992.

Williams have talked extensively to Senna to recent weeks, but Williams team chief Frank Williams has remained coy about their discussions. "We have only been talking about aeroplanes," he said.

If Senna is to leave McLaren,

as the latest rumours suggest, it is thought Boutsen would be forced out and go to the Footwork Arrows team with whom he drove earlier in his career.

But the Belgian, like Senna and the rest, gave few clues as to his plans during the most successful Grand Prix weekend of his career.

By taking his first pole position and completing his third career win, his first on a dry circuit, he proved to any doubters that he has the ability to be a genuine front-line winner.

But afterwards he modestly played down his own part in the

victory by praising the perfect gearbox and engine of his car.

Even when asked to look forward to the next race, his home Grand Prix at Spa in Belgium in two weeks time, he remained downbeat.

"It will be very different there and much more competitive. But I think we will have a chance," he said. "We have made a lot of progress here this weekend and if we can continue that in Belgium it will be good."

"It was very difficult to win here and Spa is a faster circuit," Boutsen said. "But it's my home Grand Prix and I will be very motivated to go there with a victory. I will try my best to repeat what I have done."

It will be hard. Boutsen snatched the pole position with a perfect qualifying lap Saturday on the tight, 3.97-kilometre Hungaroring Circuit.

Then he led from start to finish as the other contenders took themselves out of the race with tire changes and accidents.

"The first part of the race was run at the same speed as Gerhard Berger," Boutsen said. "Then I saw he went in for tires and I realised it was my last chance to

win the race without stopping. I had to go as long as I could."

He was stretching his tires to the limit at the end.

"I almost went off the track two laps from the end," Boutsen said. "I did everything I could to keep in front and it worked out. I don't think I could have lasted another lap with the tires."

Meanwhile Eric Bernard hopes his encouraging second appearance among the points in Sunday's Hungarian Grand Prix will signal his escape from the shadow of fellow French driver Jean Alesi.

Alesi, widely regarded as one of the hottest properties in Formula One, has captured the imagination of motor racing fans with his spectacular driving this season.

But Bernard believes he is just as talented and just as likely to be successful himself.

He set about the task of proving it with an excellent fourth place in the British Grand Prix at Silverstone in July and followed it up with sixth place on the Hungaroring Circuit.

"It's strange. We started racing go-karts together and climbed together all the way to the top. We came into Formula One on the same day. And he has taken all the cream since," Bernard, 25, said.

Bernard had his share of wins in Formula Renault, Formula Three and Formula 3000 and was drafted by Larrousse Lola for last year's French Grand Prix when Alesi was given his chance by Tyrrell.

"In training for the race I did better than Jean," Bernard said. "But the race itself showed he was better equipped in the end."

Bernard failed to escape from the middle of the field in the race, while Alesi finished a rousing fourth. "He is good. He is brilliant," Bernard said. "He deserves all the attention he gets."

But Bernard has confidence in his own ability. "I think I am as fast as anybody in this sport," he said.

"In some respects it was better that I was in Jean's shadow. I could concentrate on the job more and it certainly helped my learning and fitting into the team."

Edberg rolls to ATP championship

CINCINNATI (R) — Sweden's Stefan Edberg needed only 51 minutes to embarrass American Brad Gilbert 6-1, 6-1 and win his first match as the world's number one player at the \$1.3 million ATP championships Sunday.

"This will always be a very, very special week for me," Edberg said, as he picked up his \$170,200 paycheck. "That's because I won here and I achieved the number one spot, which has always been a target for me."

The 24-year-old Edberg, who reached world number one Thursday when he beat Michael Chang in the quarterfinals, avenged a tough three-set, tiebreaker loss to Gilbert in last year's Cincinnati final. The Swede has made the finals four successive years, but won only in 1987.

The victory gives Edberg, the 1990 Wimbledon champion, five tournament titles for the year. Ivan Lendl, who Edberg beat in the top of the tennis charts Thursday, is one tournament victor behind.

Edberg, who is taking a few days off, will likely lose the title this week when Lendl plays in the Volvo International Tournament in New Haven, Connecticut. His number one tenure would then become the shortest since the rankings started in 1973, eclipsing John Newcombe's 1974 record of 56 days.

Edberg's kick serve and offensive first volleys were the key to the Gilbert match, overpowering the normally strong service return of the American, who took home \$89,600 for second place.

When asked who, if anyone, could have stopped Edberg, the 29-year-old Gilbert said: "Certainly not me. More than anything I'm a little upset I didn't put up a better battle for the fans. The guy thoroughly beat on me. That's the bottom line."

Edberg was at the top of his game, needing only 26 minutes to take the first set. Gilbert broke the Swede in the fifth game, but

he won only eight of 21 points in the four games he served.

A beleaguered Gilbert all but conceded the second set when he double-faulted at 15-40 in the second game.

The match gives Edberg a 9-3 record against Gilbert.

After accepting his check, Gilbert told the stadium crowd, "the applause took longer than the match."

"He did everything well," Gilbert said. "Usually when you play him, you can rely on getting some points off his forehand. The differences was he was thumping volleys. I'd hit a good return and he was not getting them, he was putting them away."

"I became nn. 1 after the quarterfinals, and then I proved it," Edberg said. "I proved it by the way I've played over the last month and a half. I've won three tournaments in a row and that's more than I ever have."

"At least I've proved I'm no. 1 at the moment."

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY AUGUST 14, 1990

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES:

Even though you want to get a lot accomplished today you can miss out on some very important points unless you make it a special point to use the Venus part of your nature.

ARIES (March 21 to April 19) Now you are apt to be attracted to acquaintances who are very different from you but their views do not fit all into your plan for living.

TAURUS (April 20 to May 20) If you do anything in the outside world that could be taken exception to today you would find it difficult to make things better.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You are thinking today about a change in your basic school of thought or way you operate which would lead you into diverse difficulties.

CAPRICORN (December 22 to January 21) This is a special day to use more than average care on the highway or in motion and this applies to need to use care not to criticize others.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You have an insistent hunch to rearrange your present affairs thinking you can do a greater abundance but put off till a better time.

LEO (July 22 to August 21) Think about the various outside personalities with whom you are not at ease and make a special point to keep out of their sphere of influence.

VIRGO (August 22 to September 21) Being of service to others today requires that you do not weaken

individuals with whom you are eager and willing to help so give them caution.

LIBRA (September 23 to October 22) Your desire for a good time can reach out to some untried places that actually could put you in touch with present companions and be too costly.

SCORPIO (October 23 to November 22) Unless you are self controlled and careful your home could be a veritable donnybrook today and tonight so do what builds up your family instead.

SAGITTARIUS (November 22 to December 21) This is a special day to use more than average care on the highway or in motion and this applies to need to use care not to criticize others.

CAPRICORN (December 22 to January 21) You are eager to make some drastic changes where property or money matters are concerned but could not pick better day to do so.

AQUARIUS (January 21 to February 19) You want to break up existing personal relationships and get some new contacts into your life but this is not a good day to make changes.

PISCES (February 20 to March 20) You feel you just can't go on with some restrictions or problem any longer but take your best effort to improve just a moment at a time and all well.

THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



"Be my Mommy! If you like it, we'll talk about getting a real baby!"

JUMBLE

THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME by Head Arnold and Bob Lee

SETTY

© 1990 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

TABBO

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LAUMSY

© 1990 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

HYBBUC

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Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

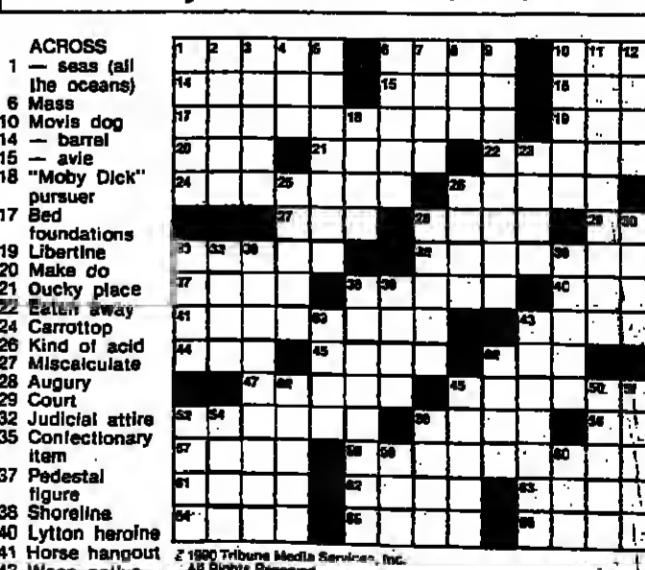
Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble COUPE DITTY STUDIO ROTATE Answer: What happened to the body builder's T-shirt when it was outgrown by his torso? IT TORE SO

THE Daily Crossword

by Dorothy S. Martin



Economy

Lebanon suspends currency trading

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon's central bank did not allow Beirut's foreign exchange market to open Monday after demand for the U.S. dollar soared over domestic political deadlock and the crisis in the Gulf.

The Lebanese lira has plummeted more than 80 points since the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait Aug. 2 and closed Friday at 755,000/760,000 to the dollar.

Some banks and dealers expected the U.S. currency at a rate of 790,000/810,000 in a free market Monday, the sources said.

The Gulf crisis has diverted Arab attention from trying to halt Lebanon's 15-year-old civil war and dashed hopes of establishing an Arab-sponsored international fund to aid the country's crippled economy.

Turks push up share trading index

ISTANBUL (R) — Shares on the Istanbul stock exchange soared Monday, bucking a bearish trend at other bourses worldwide, as investors shrugged off the Gulf crisis to go bargain hunting.

The 50-share market index surged 345 points or 7.8 per cent to close at 4,773.82, resuming a rise that began Friday after a week-long sell-off following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

The index dipped 1,542 points after the Aug. 2 attack to a low of 4,207.52 Thursday.

"Share prices will rise as fast as they dropped and daily trading will be just as thin," said dealer Hasan Soydan of the Industrial Investment and Loans Bank.

Trading volume was 80.2 billion lira Monday, slightly below last week's average of 85.3 billion. It was 167.3 billion the week before when the market was enjoying a bull run that began in July.

Turkey has joined U.N. trade sanctions against Iraq, closing pipelines that carried half Baghdad's oil exports. But Iraq has said it will not attack Turkey.

Prices of over 65 shares hit their maximum permitted levels for the day. Exchange regulations allow prices to move only within ten per cent of the average trading price of the previous session.

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Monday, August 13, 1990		Central Bank official rates	
Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
French franc	124.2	124.9	124.9
Japanese yen (for 100)	457.3	459.9	459.9
Dutch guilder	369.4	371.6	371.6
Swedish crown	113.4	114.1	114.1
Italian lira (for 100)	56.9	57.2	57.2
Belgian franc (for 10)	200.2	201.4	201.4

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midsession on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.	
One Sterling	1.8865/75
One U.S. dollar	1.1465/70
U.S. dollar	1.5758/65
1.7725/62	
1.3215/25	
32.3944	
5.2840/90	
1155/1156	
150.00/10	
5.7935/85	
5.1025/75	
6.0100/50	
One ounce of gold	398.75/399.50

Cinema RAINBOW Tel: 625155

Nabila Obeld — Salah Qabeel
in
THE DANCER AND THE POLITICIAN
(Arabic)

Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 9:30 p.m.

Cinema CONCORD Tel: 677420

Dured Lahham
Madeline Taber
in
KAFROUN
3:30, 6:45, 8:45, 10:45
ONCE BITTEN
9:15 only

Good times end for cash-strapped Kuwaitis in Europe

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Doe wants to stay in office for at least another year

MONROVIA (Agencies) — President Samuel Doe wants to remain in office for at least a year after regional peacekeepers intervene to halt the civil war, a spokesman said Sunday. Doe's announcement reversed an earlier promise to resign by October.

At least 18 civilians were killed when government soldiers attacked rebels trying to take an airport. The successful counterattack dashed rebel hopes of seizing the capital before the arrival of the peacekeepers.

Also Sunday, three Western news agency reporters were detained and beaten by government soldiers who threatened to shoot them as spies after they crossed through rebel lines. Among the reporters was Michael Goldsmith, 68, of the Associated Press.

The reporters were brought under guard to Doe's heavily fortified mansion, where they were released and met with the government spokesman.

Doe's move reverses an earlier offer he made in May to resign before elections scheduled for October in order to end the fighting, which has degenerated into tribal warfare and left 5,000 dead, mostly civilians.

The rebels, who have accused Doe of corruption and human rights abuses during his 10 years in power, have demanded that he step down immediately.

"The best thing is for Doe to stay," his spokesman Sellee Thompson told the reporters Sunday.

"If decided to leave tomorrow there would be a bloodbath. The soldiers would go on a rampage. It's likely that, if Doe decided to leave, the government's soldiers might even take power."

Thompson said Doe's earlier offer to step down was no longer valid, and he wanted to keep power for at least a year after the West African force intervened.

The West African task force was assembling in Freetown, Sierra Leone. It was expected to arrive in Monrovia later this week.

Three ships carrying 1,000

ANC may ease conditions to lift S. Africa sanctions

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Anti-apartheid leader Nelson Mandela, softening a key demand of the black opposition, says his African National Congress (ANC) may relax its conditions for the lifting of trade sanctions against South Africa.

In further conciliatory remarks in a television interview Sunday evening, Mandela said the ANC had formed an alliance of sorts with the white government, its long-time foe, to manage the country's transition to democracy.

Mandela, smiling and relaxed, said the ANC sanctions campaign might settle for a declaration of intent from President F.W. de Klerk on setting up a non-racial constitution, rather than wait for the implementation of such a constitution.

"We may be content with a declaration of intent," said Mandela, the ANC's 72-year-old deputy president. "But we (the ANC) are the people who will determine that."

A shift in ANC sanctions policy would depend on building confidence and trust between the parties in eventual full negotiations on ending apartheid, he said.

While the ANC was as worried as anyone else about the economy, the time for the lifting of sanctions was not yet near.

Armenian, Azerbaijani leaders to discuss enclave

MOSCOW (R) — The presidents of Soviet Azerbaijan and Armenia have agreed to hold talks over the disputed territory of Nagorno-Karabakh, the first at such a high level since ethnic clashes erupted in 1988.

The Communist Party newspaper Pravda said Monday the meeting between Presidents Levon Ter-Petrosian of Armenia and Aziz Matalibov of Azerbaijan would take place soon in the Georgian capital Tbilisi but no date had yet been set.

"They have agreed to discuss jointly the urgent questions of inter-republican relations," Pravda said, adding that the Georgian president, Givi Gumaridze, would attend the talks.

Georgia was apparently trying to play an intermediary role between the two Trans-Caucasian republics in a further sign that Moscow was being increasingly cut out of republican affairs.

Ter-Petrosian, Armenia's new-



A Liberian government soldier, made prisoner at Paynesville, lies bound on the ground while a rebel fighter, gun drawn over his shoulder, walks away.

walks to the presidential mansion. On the way, they were slapped, punched and threatened with rifle butts.

Thompson and senior officers later apologised for the troops' behaviour.

"You have to understand they're very nervous," said Lt. Col. Moses Thomas before the reporters were escorted to the Barclay Training Centre. They later made their way back across rebel lines without incident.

In his other remarks, Thompson again accused the U.S. military of intervening in the conflict. He said a U.S. helicopter sprayed tear gas on government troops in the city centre early Sunday.

The United States has consistently denied any involvement in the fighting. A four-ship U.S. naval squadron with Marines and helicopters has been stationed off the coast to help evacuate Americans and other foreigners.

Earlier, the Liberian government claimed that Doe's mansion had been attacked by a U.S. helicopter and fired upon by a

U.S. submarine.

West African leaders decided at a summit last week in Banjul, Gambia, to send the peacekeeping troops to Liberia. Doe and Johnson have welcomed the initiative to end the civil war.

The West African force will include troops from Ghana, Gambia, Guinea, Nigeria and Sierra Leone. Lt. Gen. Arnold Quainoo of Ghana is commander in chief of the West African force.

Meanwhile, the West African Peacekeeping Force is now slowly assembling in neighbouring Sierra Leone.

More Nigerian troops arrived Sunday to join a first contingent of soldiers in Nigeria's 800-man contribution to the five-nation force.

The force, set up under the auspices of the Economic Community of West Africa (ECOWAS), has the task of imposing a ceasefire in the three-sided civil war and creating conditions for setting up an interim government.

At least 538 people have been killed on Sri Lanka's east coast in the past 10 days. The victims include 363 Muslims, 100 Tamils and 75 Sinhalese, military officials and politicians said.

In Eravur, tension lingered as the military lifted an overnight curfew and stepped up patrols. Victims were given a mass burial.

Brigadier Upali Seneviratne, the top army officer in the eastern province, said at least 40 Tamil gunmen attacked the village.

"They broke into three groups and shot at everybody in sight," he said. He said the dead included 29 women and 31 children, one of whom was a 9-day-old girl.

After a 90-minute raid on Eravur, the gunmen moved to adjacent villages, the officials said. One of them was called Saddam Hussein, named after the Iraqi leader who sent building assistance several years ago.

The villages are clustered north of Batticaloa on the east coast, about 200 kilometres east of Colombo.

On Aug. 3, gunmen raided another eastern village and massacred 140 Muslims in two mosques. The incident set off a chain of vengeance killings.

On Sunday Sri Lankan police shot and killed 15 Tamil rebels in the Batticaloa district.

Sri Lankan massacre death toll reaches 173

ERAVUR, Sri Lanka (AP) — White flags of mourning fluttered above Muslim homes Monday in five Sri Lankan fishing villages where Tamil gunmen slaughtered 173 residents with machine-guns and machetes.

Military officials raised the death toll from 119 as families brought in more bodies from the stricken villages from the Saturday night massacre.

It was one of the worst eruptions of butchery in this island nation's escalating ethnic conflict, which pits Tamil separatists against the Sinhalese-dominated government and against Muslim and Sinhalese civilians.

Elsewhere in Sri Lanka, military officials said suspected Tamil rebels ambushed a truck in the northeastern Trincomalee district around dawn Monday and killed 15 Sinhalese.

The officials, speaking in Colombo on condition they not be identified, said the victims were 14 fishermen and a soldier who were hitchhiking.

On Sunday, at least 15 Tamil rebels, four Muslims and six government soldiers were killed in separate incidents.

A Tamil politician said the attack on Muslim villages was in retaliation for the killing of 33 Tamil villagers by Muslims earlier Saturday.

The ANC, accused by radical blacks of capitalising to Pretoria, says it retains the right to defend itself and to conduct mass protests. ANC military chief Chris Hani said at the weekend the ANC would keep recruiting and training guerrillas as insurance in case negotiations failed.

De Maiziere blames wall for deepening German divisions

WEST BERLIN (AP) — East Germany's prime minister, preparing to mark the 29th anniversary of the Berlin Wall's construction, says it has created German divisions that even reunification will not easily bridge.

Prime Minister Lothar de Maiziere made his remarks in a statement released by the East German news agency (ADN) Sunday on the eve of the anniversary of the wall — once a notorious cold war symbol but now a crumbling relic in an era of reduced East-West tensions.

"The joy over the fall of the wall should not allow forgetting the lasting consequences of the division" of Germany, de Maiziere said.

"The wall strengthened the distinct developments in both German states," he said. "State unity of Germany will not immediately life differences in peoples' thinking and acting."

De Maiziere warned his countrymen that "the rapid disappearance of the wall should not lead to expectations that an economic

upswing could occur just as quickly."

On Aug. 13, 1961, East German military and paramilitary units suddenly began laying the foundations for what was to become the Berlin Wall — a barrier of concrete, steel and barbed wire dividing East and West Berlin.

Communist authorities said the wall was necessary to preserve East Germany from Western subversion and prevent a mass exodus of skilled and professional workers to the West.

More than 2.5 million East Germans had fled to the West from 1949 until the wall went up.

The barrier — watched over by armed guards with "shoot to kill" orders — reduced that flow to a trickle. More than 200 East Germans were killed trying to escape to the West across the barrier that snaked through Berlin and along the border with West Germany.

On Nov. 9, 1989, the reform Communists who ousted hard-line Erich Honecker opened the wall in a last-ditch effort to retain power. They had hoped to stem a

S. Korean activists arrested for trying to cross demilitarised zone

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — Fifteen activists cut a barbed wire fence near the heavily armed Korean border Monday and were arrested as they rushed toward the demilitarised zone (DMZ) separating North and South Korea.

Elsewhere in South Korea, thousands of dissidents, students and separated families made appeals demanding to be allowed to visit the Communist North.

Riot police arrested the 15 border activists about 20 metres inside a military secure area near Freedom Bridge on the outskirts of the 4-kilometre wide DMZ located 56 kilometres north of Seoul.

All were identified as separated family members who were split by the division of the Korean peninsula in 1945 and the 1950-53 Korean War.

The act was seen as an emotional symbolic gesture of unification, since it would have been virtually impossible for the group to have manoeuvred past thousands of soldiers, mines, bunkers and more fences to cross the border.

All were identified as separated family members who were split by the division of the Korean peninsula in 1945 and the 1950-53 Korean War.

Both North and South Korea had proposed plans to temporarily open the border this week, but the two hostile nations never met to discuss details.

Each charged that the other

was using of the tightly controlled border as propaganda, and it appeared unlikely any relaxation

of restrictions would take place. "Let's advance national unification through fight and large-scale visits to North Korea," said a banner carried by the seven radicals at Freedom Bridge, the first checkpoint leading into the demilitarised zone separating the two Koreas.

"Down with (President) Roh Tae-Woo," the students shouted, fists in the air.

Riot police arrested them as they headed toward the checkpoint leading to the border area. Another 500 riot police were deployed nearby.

Five other radical students were arrested shouting anti-government slogans in central Seoul near a hall where about 4,000 rightists and separated family members rallied to call for unification of the divided peninsula and free travel.

The group passed a resolution calling on both governments to allow free and correspondence between family members separated by the division of the peninsula and by the 1950-53 Korean War.

Death squad killings mount, Salvadorean archbishop says

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Death squad killings and forced disappearances have mounted in El Salvador since leftist guerrillas and the U.S.-backed government signed an accord to protect human rights, the archbishop of San Salvador has said.

The West African force will include troops from Ghana, Gambia, Guinea, Nigeria and Sierra Leone. Lt. Gen. Arnold Quainoo of Ghana is commander in chief of the West African force.

Meanwhile, the West African Peacekeeping Force is now slowly assembling in neighbouring Sierra Leone.

More Nigerian troops arrived Sunday to join a first contingent of soldiers in Nigeria's 800-man contribution to the five-nation force.

While arrests have fallen off, cases of disappeared people are increasing," Arturo Rivera Damas said in a weekly homily.

"To this we can add the discovery of bodies showing the characteristics of crimes committed by the fearsome death squads."

Rivera Damas listed four recent murders, three of them of

unidentified victims, which he said bore the hallmarks of extrajudicial death squad killings.

He praised the armed forces for introducing new guidelines on arrest procedure as a result of the human rights accord, signed during United Nations-mediated peace talks last month between the government and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN).

But he added: "We will remain vigilant to see that such dispositions are not just carried out on paper."

Some 75,000 people have died in the country's decade-old civil

war.

Both government forces and the FMLN had abused human rights, Rivera Damas said, adding that a new round of peace talks due to be held on Aug. 17-22 in Costa Rica should address punishment for violators on both sides.

International human rights monitors have regularly accused the U.S.-trained and financed military of human rights violations including massacres, torture and forced disappearances. They have also charged the FMLN with carrying out executions and indiscriminate bombings.

Chinese premier arrives in Thailand

BANGKOK (AP) — Chinese Premier Li Peng arrived in Thailand Monday for an official visit expected to focus on the ongoing war in neighbouring Cambodia.

The Chinese leader flew in from Singapore, where he announced that China and the island republic had reached a broad agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations.

The two-day Thailand visit is the last stop of Li's fence-mending South East Asian swing. During his stay in Jakarta, China and Indonesia formally re-established diplomatic ties that were broken in 1967.

Li was welcomed at Bangkok's military airport by Thai Prime Minister Chatichai Choonhavan with whom he is to hold talks

later Monday.

Thailand and China have been the major supporters of a three-party coalition fighting the pro-Vietnamese government in Cambodia. The coalition includes the Khmer Rouge.

In Singapore, Li said Peking supports all three factions in the coalition, and will cease providing arms when other countries stop giving weapons and a comprehensive settlement to the Cambodian problem is reached.

Rounds of negotiations in Jakarta, Paris, New York, Tokyo and Bangkok have failed to produce a political solution to the 11-year-old conflict.

In recent months, the Khmer Rouge made major military gains, sparking fears their return

Washington mayor may quit party

WASHINGTON (AP) — The mayor of the nation's capital, convicted of one cocaine possession charge and acquitted of another, may run for another city office, aides said Sunday.

But some of Marion Barry's advisers believe he should not draw attention to himself with a campaign when he is facing sentencing and perhaps renewed scrutiny from prosecutors.

BARRY was announced in June, after he had been indicted on drug charges, that he would not seek a fourth term as mayor. But he hopes to revive his political career with a campaign for an at-large seat on the District of Columbia's 13-member council, his aides said.

BARRY plans to drop out of the Democratic Party and register as an independent Monday, said top Barry aides who spoke only on condition of anonymity.

Monday is the deadline for switching parties. If Barry becomes an independent, he would then have to gather the signatures of 2,000 registered voters before his name could be placed on the ballot. He would compete for one of two city-wide council seats.

Winning a council seat would allow Barry to stay active in local politics, which he has dominated since he was first elected mayor in 1978. He had been elected to the city council in 1974.

"His life is politics, and he doesn't know anything else," one Barry adviser said. "If he stays clean, he can contribute a lot. That's what he wants to do."

But Barry's supporters are deeply divided over whether the mayor should remain in politics, other sources said.

While some believe Barry has

been exonerated and should resume his political career, others are wary of antagonising U.S. District Judge Thomas Penfield Jackson or U.S. Attorney Jay B. Stephens.

"The feeling is, 'don't do anything to draw attention to yourself,'" said one associate.